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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] It is the manufacture approach of a sintering ingredient of having the corrosion prevention improved by coat formation of surface activation and the front face according to a metal continuously, and heat treatment which continues further. To the period of activation before the coat formation on the front face of, it is the following. Clearance by the surface treatment in the etching reagent of a particle which adheres on the front face of - sintering ingredient Processing by -a hydrophilic-property solvent, b) Processing by the phosphate coat solution, processing by c chromizing solution, d) It passivates and the front face by at least one step chosen from the group of the processing with the liquid for surface dehydration-izing or e sintering ingredient heat treatment-** reaches. The manufacture approach of the sintering ingredient characterized by performing each step of desiccation of - sintering ingredient.

[Claim 2] The approach according to claim 1 that a sintering ingredient is characterized by thing like sandblasting or corundum blasting for which an impurity is purified, without being based on the equipment for mechanical blasting corrosion before coat formation.

[Claim 3] The approach according to claim 2 characterized by an etching reagent containing an acid. [Claim 4] The approach of any one publication of claim 1-3 characterized by an etching reagent existing in a water solution.

[Claim 5] The approach of any one publication of claim 1-4 characterized by being a solution containing the acid component which has an etching reagent in 0.2 - 25% of the weight of the range. [Claim 6] The approach of any one publication of claim 1-5 characterized by for the medium for processing by the etching reagent existing in a water solution, and performing passivation of a sintering ingredient with a chromate solution, dehydration liquid or water, and a mixable solvent. [Claim 7] The approach of any one publication of claim 1-6 characterized by the metal coat prepared in the front face consisting of at least 75% of the weight of aluminum.

[Claim 8] The approach of any one publication of claim 1-7 characterized by preparing a metal coat according to physical vapor deposition (PVD).

[Claim 9] The approach of any one publication of claim 1-8 characterized by the prepared metal coat being condensed by bulb blasting.

[Claim 10] The approach of any one publication of claim 1-9 characterized by performing heat treatment at least at the temperature of 400 degrees C or more for 30 minutes following coat formation.

[Claim 11] Have the corrosion control film prepared in the front face, and this film contains about one metal. Are a rare earth content magnet object and the corrosion resistance measured according to the HAST trial by thickness thinner than 40 micrometers has the value of at least 50 hours. It is the magnet object characterized by performing a HAST trial in the pressure of the temperature of 130 degrees C, and 2.7bar in a saturated steam ambient atmosphere in that case, and considering a trial as acceptance when a corrosion phenomenon like air bubbles or a ***** field is not formed in abovementioned time amount.

[Claim 12] The magnet object according to claim 11 characterized by the thickness of the film which controls corrosion being thinner than 25 micrometers.

[Claim 13] The magnet object according to claim 11 or 12 characterized by the thickness of the film which controls corrosion being at least 1 micrometer.

[Claim 14] The magnet object of any one publication of claim 11-13 characterized by the film which controls corrosion consisting of at least 75% of the weight of aluminum.

[Claim 15] The magnet object of any one publication of claim 11-14 characterized by preparing only one film that controls corrosion in the front face of a magnet object.

[Claim 16] The magnet object of any one publication of claim 11-15 characterized by carrying out chromizing of the metallicity front face of the film which controls corrosion.

[Claim 17] It is the magnet object of any one publication of claim 11-16 characterized by SE being at least one element of the rare earth containing Y by a magnet object consisting of SE-FE-B mostly. [Claim 18] The magnet object according to claim 11 to which corrosion resistance is characterized by being the value of at least 150 hours by the measurement agreement by claim 11.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

This invention relates to the rare-earth-elements content magnet object which has the coat which becomes the manufacture approach of the sintering ingredient which has the corrosion prevention improved by heat treatment following the coat formation and it by the metal, especially a magnet object, and a list from the metal which controls corrosion.

[0002]

For example, in order that a magnet containing rare earth elements like a Nd-Fe-B magnet may prevent corrosion and may reduce corrosion, it is protected by the coat by the metal. If it cuts, in order to reduce corrosion, applying a rack on a magnet was performed, but current is used in order that the metal coat which mainly uses nickel, tin, cadmium, or aluminum as the base may reduce corrosion.

[0003]

It is proved that it can obtain with the metal coat with which sufficient corrosion prevention of the Nd-Fe-B magnet in the environment containing the salinity for many applications or the ambient atmosphere of high air humidity already uses aluminum as the base.

[0004]

for example, IVD (ion vacuum evaporationo) from "Modern Magnetic Mat.Conference Proceedings", London, 20-June, 1989 [21 or], and 8.2-8.2.8 pages -- the approach for the aluminum coat of the Nd-Fe-B magnet by law is learned. according to this print, sandblasting of the magnet is first carried out for defecation -- having -- subsequently -- IVD -- the impact by argon ion can be added in the vacuum chamber for using law. In this way, the adhesion of the IVD aluminum in a front face is improved, and magnetic corrosion resistance is improved by it. [0005]

From the European Patent application disclosure No. 0794268 description, the approach for aluminum coat formation of a Nd-Fe-B magnet is accepted similarly. According to this periodical, the further corrosion resistance improvement can be obtained by heat treatment at the temperature of at least 400 degrees C following the above-mentioned process. The magnet built by this approach is measured by the HAST trial (high acceleration steam trial) in the pressure of 130 degrees C and 2.7bar, and has the corrosion resistance of 100 hours.

especially high, although the above-mentioned approach already induces sufficient corrosion resistance of a permanent magnet to many application -- in addition, magnetic corrosion resistance is not [in / a thermal or chemical load] enough for the bottom of the condition of the aggression. So, the need for the further corrosion resistance improvement of a rare earth permanent magnet exists. [0007]

So, the technical problem of this invention is to offer the approach of leading to the magnet object which has the coat equipped with the corrosion resistance improved to a well-known magnet object. [0008]

Another technical problem of this invention is to offer the approach for the coat formation which does not need the surface preparation of the permanent magnet by the surface preparation of a permanent magnet performed before preparing a metal coat, for example, sandblasting, and

mechanical blasting corrosion like corundum spraying. [0009]

In the manufacture approach of a sintering ingredient that the technical problem of this invention has surface activation, coat formation subsequently according to a surface metal, and the improved corrosion prevention by heat treatment following it Processing by the removing [by the surface treatment by the etching reagent]-in period of activation before surface coat formation-particle which has adhered on following step and front face of - sintering ingredient-a hydrophilic-property solvent, b) Processing by the phosphate coat solution, processing by c chromizing solution, d) It is solved by carrying out drying passivating a front face by at least one step chosen from the group of the processing with the liquid for surface dehydration-izing, or heat treatment of e sintering ingredient, and - sintering ingredient.

According to this invention, although the particle (for example, an oxide or adhering magnet complications) adhering to the front face of a sintering ingredient which is not desirable reduces remarkably the sticking tendency and its corrosion prevention property of a corrosion coat as it proves, it performs clearance of this particle that is not desirable by processing by the surface etching reagent. The approach of surface conditioning performed before this coat formation offers the result improved about corrosion resistance. So, generally it does not need to perform other well-known approaches in the conventional technique for surface-activity-izing. The impurity clearance before the coat formation which used the equipment for activation of a sintering ingredient thru/or mechanical blasting corrosion, for example like sandblasting or corundum blasting is not especially needed at all.

[0011]

The above-mentioned impurity means the pollutant which exists on the front face of a sintering object, the quality of an oxide, or other matter, and there is **** to which the sticking tendency or corrosion resistance of a magnet object is reduced.

[0012]

According to this invention, a front face is activated by processing by the etching reagent, passivation, and desiccation. As for the etching reagent used for clearance of an adhering particle, it is advantageous that an acid is included.

[0013]

When an acid is added for processing by the etching reagent, the acid which exists in a water solution is desirable. The example of a suitable acid is a nitric acid, a nitrous acid, a peroxide-sulfuric acid, or peroxide-nitric-acid mixture. Especially desirable etching reagents are 0.2 - 25% of the weight of the range, and a solution which has the acid component of 1 - 15% of the weight of the range especially. Furthermore, a desirable etching reagent is the nitric acid of 8 - 15% water solution.

[0014]

Before processing by the etching reagent, a sintering ingredient is a well-known approach, for example, preliminary washing can also be carried out by washing in the ultrasonic bath by the degreased suitable penetrant remover. This preliminary washing is effectively performed within the cleaning solution which raised temperature, for example, was boiled. Even if a preliminary washing rear stirrup is after processing by the etching reagent, it is desirable to perform the washing process of the addition which can be carried out, for example by backwashing by water.

According to this invention, passivation of a sintering ingredient is performed by at least one of the following steps.

a) Processing with the liquid for processing by the hydrophilic solvent, processing by b phosphate coat solution, processing by c chromizing solution, and dehydration-izing on the front face of d, or heat treatment of e sintering ingredient.

[0016]

A hydrophilic property thru/or the example over water and a mixable solvent are alcohol, gamma-butyrolactone, an acetone, glycol ether alcohol, and N-methyl pyrrolidone. [0017]

An example of a phosphate coat solution is GURANO DIN (brand name: Granodine) 20 of Henkel KGaA (Henkel).

[0018]

An example of a chromizing solution is the IMUNOKKUSU (brand name: Immunox) yellow of brass BERUGU (Blasberg). It is Zn.

[0019]

The liquid for dehydration-izing is well-known in itself, and acts by the principle of a hydraulic system permutation. An example of the liquid for dehydration-izing is mineral oil or hydrocarbon mixture with the property which eliminates moisture, for example, the safe coat of a cast roll company (Castrol), (Safecoat).

[0020]

When a front face is passivated chemically (chromizing or a phosphate coat can perform it), it is desirable to insert the washing step by water further following passivation. [0021]

A sintering ingredient is dried following passivation. It is desirable to perform this desiccation promptly after a passivation step.

[0022]

Desiccation of a sintering ingredient can be performed by the well-known approach in itself, for example, hot air drying, a vacuum drying, or centrifugal separation can perform it. [0023]

A coat is given with a metal by the approach that a front face is well-known in itself, after desiccation of the front face of a sintering ingredient. A remarkable period, for example, it can store several weeks, is a very surprising thing, without the sintering object in which conditioning was carried out by this invention in relation to this spoiling corrosion resistance before coat formation. [0024]

It is desirable physical vapor deposition (PVD) and to prepare especially a metal coat by ion vacuum evaporationo (IVD).

[0025]

The coat forming method by the IVD method is learned in "Modern Magnetic Mat.Conference Proceedings", London, and 20-June, 1989 [21 or] from 8.2.8 pages and the 8.2 - European Patent application disclosure No. 0794268 description.

[0026]

Usually, a sintering object is purified between the IVD methods using the argon ionized within the vacuum chamber used for coat formation just before coat formation. Subsequently, the metal which should be vapor-deposited in the vacuum chamber is made to evaporate continuously. [0027]

It was proved that the surface clarification performed by the well-known approach which used the ionization argon for the surprising thing might be further improved by conditioning by this invention.

[0028]

As for the metal coat prepared on the front face, it is desirable to consist of at least 75% of the weight of aluminum. It is desirable when especially a surface of metal consists of aluminum altogether.

[0029]

The prepared metal coat can be made to condense further following coat formation. So, it is desirable that a still more mechanical condensation step is performed by being especially sprayed in a bulb or a glass ball on the front face of a sintering object. [0030]

Corrosion prevention can improve by well-known heat treatment in itself after coat formation. As for corresponding heat treatment, it is desirable to be carried out at the temperature of at least 400 degrees C. The time amount of heat treatment has 30 desirable minutes at least. As for heat treatment, it is effective to carry out within the ambient atmosphere of air, a vacuum, or protection gas.

[0031]

The sintering object which had the improved corrosion control property by the approach by this invention can be built. So, this invention is concerned also with the magnet object of the rare-earthelements content which has the corrosion control coat mainly prepared on the front face including the metal. The magnet object by this invention is measured by HAST trial in thickness with corrosion resistance thinner than 40 micrometers, and it has the description of having especially the value of 150 hours for at least 50 hours, and the HAST trial is carried out by the pressure of the temperature of 130 degrees C, and 2.7bar in a saturated steam ambient atmosphere, and when a corrosion phenomenon like air bubbles or a ***** field is not formed within an above-mentioned period, it considers a trial as acceptance. [0032]

As for the thickness of the corrosion control film of a magnet object, it is desirable that it is in the range of 25 micrometers or less. As a minimum, 1-micrometer thickness is desirable. [0033]

As for the corrosion control film of the magnet object by this invention, it is desirable to consist of at least 75% of the weight of aluminum. [0034]

The corrosion prevention function of the coat formation by this invention is high so that it may be surprised. The result of well-known coat formation is exceeded. So, it is enough just to prepare the single corrosion control film to many application perfect. So, as for a sintering ingredient, it is desirable to have only one corrosion control film on the front face of a magnet object. [0035]

As for the surface of metal of the corrosion control film, it is desirable that chromizing is carried out.

[0036]

According to this invention, as an ingredient for a magnet object or a sintering ingredient, all the ingredients suitable for magnetic manufacture usually used can be used. The ingredient which mainly consists of SE-FE-B is desirable, and SE means at least one element of the rare earth containing Y here.

[0037]

As an ingredient to a magnet object, it is advantageous especially to use the presentation of a 8 -30at% SE, 2 - 28at% boron, and the remainder Fe.

[0038]

The following examples are used for explanation of this invention. [0039]

Example [] 1 the 6kg bar magnet which consists of Nd-Fe-B by sintering was built, and it was ground by the magnitude of 20x6x2mm. This bar magnet was put in in the drum for electroplating of the capacity of 7 l, and the corrosion treatment was carried out in 60 seconds and in 10% of nitric acid in the rotational frequency of 15rpm. Subsequently, the magnet was washed by tap water 3 times and washed twice by deionized water after that. [0040]

The member was washed 3 times within gamma-butyrolactone after washing for surface passivation. Under the present circumstances, in order to prevent the corrosion of the member at the time of desiccation, moisture is thoroughly removed from the matter for passivation. Desiccation was directly carried out at the rotational frequency of the temperature of 80 degrees, and 500rpm within the centrifugal separator from the condition which got wet with the solvent. The obtained magnetic part material did not have any dust or rust on a front face, either. [0041]

The coat of aluminum was given to the last in the IVD interior of a room [in / in magnetic part material / the drum method]. 5-15-micrometer thickness was obtained after coat formation. The formed aluminum film was condensed in the last step using bulb blasting. [0042]

Ten magnetic part material built by this example was put to the saturated steam ambient atmosphere by the pressure of the temperature of 130 degrees C, and 2.7bar for 72 hours (HAST trial). Magnetic part material was estimated by viewing after that.

[0043]

Neither of ten magnetic part material showed plane film exfoliation thru/or ******. [0044]

Example [] 2 manufacture of the aluminum film ****ed for Example 1, and was carried out with the next point of difference. That is, after washing by water, a member is dipped into dehydration liquid (brand name: Safecoat), for example, the safe coat of a cast roll company (Castrol), and the moisture which exists on a member by that cause is eliminated succeedingly. Subsequently to Example 1 the magnetic part material which got wet with dehydration liquid ****ed, and was dried, and the aluminum film was prepared.

[0045]

Neither of ten magnetic part material showed plane film exfoliation thru/or ******. [0046]

Example [] 3 manufacture of magnetic part material ****ed for Example 1, and was carried out with the next point of difference. That is, the member was succeedingly dipped for 60 seconds after washing by water into the water solution containing a commercial chromic acid (the yellow chromizing mold of comp SHURUTE (Kampschulte), citrin 106 (brand name: Citrin)). The back material was washed twice by tap water by deionized water 3 times.

It ****ed for Examples 1 and 2, and ten magnetic part material was applied to the HAST trial, and was estimated by viewing after that.

[0048]

Neither of ten magnetic part material showed plane film exfoliation thru/or ******. [0049]

Example 4 (comparison)

The 6kg bar magnet which consists of Nd-Fe-B had the front face activated by corundum blasting. Spraying of the compressed air which does not contain an oil in magnetic part material following it was performed. Unlike the above-mentioned example, the member was put in at the coat formation room of IVD equipment just after [less than] surface-activity-izing (i.e., 30 minutes), and the coat was formed.

[0050]

It ****ed for Examples 1-3, and ten of this magnetic part material were applied to the HAST trial, and they were estimated by viewing after that.

[0051]

Three in the magnetic part material built by Example 4 already showed perfect film exfoliation thru/or perfect ****** 24 hours after. In the seven remaining pieces, perfect film exfoliation thru/or perfect ***** was already shown 48 hours after.

[0052]

Example [] 5 after treatment of the ten magnetic part material built by Example 1 was carried out with air with a temperature of 500 degrees C by the approach indicated by the European Patent application disclosure No. 0794268 description after coat formation for 2 hours. [0053]

The magnet built by this approach was measured by the HAST trial in the pressure of 130 degrees C and 2.7bar, and showed the corrosion resistance of 150 hours.

[0054]

These examples show that the magnetic part material (Examples 1-3) built by this invention passes the HAST trial of at least 72 hours. By heat after treatment, the corrosion resistance of magnetic part material can be measured by HAST trial, and can be raised in at least 150 hours. According to the magnetic part material (Example 4) built by the conventional technique, these demands are not filled.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 希土類永久磁石の腐食防止改善方法

(57)【要約】

表面の活性化、金属による被膜形成及びそれに続く熱処 理により改善された腐食防止を有する燒結材料の製造方 法が記載され、前述の金属による被膜形成前の活性化の 期間において、次のステップ、即ち燒結材料の表面上に 付着している粒子の腐食剤での表面処理による除去、表 面の不動態化、及び燒結材料の乾燥が実施されることを 特徴としている。更に耐食性を高めた磁石体が記載され ている。

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SEARCH REPORT

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 表面の活性化、続いて金属による表面の被膜形成及び更に続く熱処理により改善された腐食防止を有する燒結材料の製造方法であって、

表面の被膜形成前の活性化の期間に、以下の

- 燒結材料の表面上に付着する粒子の腐食剤での表面処理による除去
- a) 親水性溶媒による処理、b) 燐酸塩被覆溶液による処理、c) クロマイジング溶液による処理、d) 表面の脱水化のための液体による処理、又はe) 焼結材料の熱処理、の群から選ばれた少なくとも1つのステップによる表面の不動態化、及び
 - 燒結材料の乾燥

の各ステップが行われることを特徴とする燒結材料の製造方法。

【請求項2】 焼結材料が被膜形成の前に、サンドブラスト又はコランダムブラストのような機械的なブラスト浸食のための装置によることなく不純物を浄化されることを特徴とする請求項1記載の方法。

【請求項3】 腐食剤が酸を含むことを特徴とする請求項2記載の方法。

【請求項4】 腐食剤が水溶液中に存在することを特徴とする請求項1~3 のいずれか1つに記載の方法。

【請求項5】 腐食剤が0.2~25重量%の範囲にある酸成分を含む溶液であることを特徴とする請求項1~4のいずれか1つに記載の方法。

【請求項6】 腐食剤による処理のための媒体が水溶液中に存在し、燒結材料の不動態化がクロム酸塩溶液、脱水液、又は水と混合可能な溶媒により行われることを特徴とする請求項1~5のいずれか1つに記載の方法。

【請求項7】 表面に設けられた金属被膜が少なくとも75重量%のアルミニウムで構成されることを特徴とする請求項1~6のいずれか1つに記載の方法。

【請求項8】 金属被膜が物理蒸着法 (PVD) に従って設けられることを特徴とする請求項1~7のいずれか1つに記載の方法。

【請求項9】 設けられた金属被膜がガラス球ブラストによって凝縮されることを特徴とする請求項1~8のいずれか1つに記載の方法。

【請求項10】 被膜形成に続き熱処理が400℃以上の温度で少なくとも30

分行われることを特徴とする請求項1~9のいずれか1つに記載の方法。

【請求項11】 表面に設けられた腐食抑制膜を有し、この膜がほぼ1つの金属を含む、希土類含有磁石体であって、40μmより薄い膜厚でHAST試験に従い測定された耐食性が少なくとも50時間の値を有し、その際HAST試験は飽和水蒸気雰囲気中で130℃の温度、2.7barの圧力において行われ、試験は上述の時間内に気泡又は膜裂け領域のような腐食現象が形成されないとき合格とすることを特徴とする磁石体。

【請求項12】 腐食を抑制する膜の厚さが25 μmより薄いことを特徴とする請求項11記載の磁石体。

【請求項13】 腐食を抑制する膜の厚さが少なくとも1µmであることを特徴とする請求項11又は12に記載の磁石体。

【請求項14】 腐食を抑制する膜が少なくとも75重量%のアルミニウムからなることを特徴とする請求項11~13のいずれか1つに記載の磁石体。

【請求項15】 腐食を抑制するただ1つの膜が磁石体の表面に設けられることを特徴とする請求項11~14のいずれか1つに記載の磁石体。

【請求項16】 腐食を抑制する膜の金属性表面がクロマイジングされることを特徴とする請求項11~15のいずれか1つに記載の磁石体。

【請求項17】 磁石体がほぼSE-FE-Bからなり、SEはYを含む希土類の少なくとも1つの元素であることを特徴とする請求項11~16のいずれか1つに記載の磁石体。

【請求項18】 耐食性が請求項11による測定規約により少なくとも150時間の値であることを特徴とする請求項11記載の磁石体。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

本発明は、金属による被膜形成及びそれに続く熱処理により改善された腐食防止を有する燒結材料、特に磁石体の製造方法、並びに腐食を抑制する金属からなる被膜を有する希土類元素含有磁石体に関する。

[0002]

例えばNd - Fe - B磁石のような、希土類元素を含む磁石は、腐食を防止し、又腐食を減らすため金属による被膜によって保護される。かっては腐食を減らすため磁石上にラックを塗ることが行われたが、現在は主にニッケル、錫、カドミウム又はアルミニウムをベースとする金属被膜が腐食を減らすために使用される。

[0003]

多くの用途のための、塩分を含む環境又は高い空気湿度の雰囲気中におけるNd-Fe-B磁石の既に十分な腐食防止が、アルミニウムをベースとする金属被膜によって得ることができることが実証されている。

[0004]

例えば、「Modern Magnetic Mat. Conference Proceedings」、ロンドン、20 - 21、1989年6月、8.2~8.2.8頁から、IVD(イオン蒸着)法によるNd-Fe-B磁石のアルミニウム被膜のための方法が知られている。この印刷物によれば、磁石は先ず清浄化のためサンドブラストされ、次いでIVD法を使用するための真空室中でアルゴンイオンによる衝撃を加えられる。こうして表面におけるIVDアルミニウムの付着性が改善され、それによって磁石の耐食性が改善される。

[0005]

ヨーロッパ特許出願公開第0794268号明細書から、同様にNd - Fe - B磁石のアルミニウム被膜形成のための方法が認められる。この刊行物によれば、前述のプロセスに続き少なくとも400℃の温度での熱処理によって耐食性の更なる改善を得ることができる。この方法により造られた磁石は、130℃、2.7barの圧力におけるHAST試験(高加速水蒸気試験)により測定して100時間の耐食性を有する。

[0006]

前述の方法は既に多くの適用に対し永久磁石の充分な耐食性を生むものではあ

るが、特に高い熱的又は化学的負荷においては、或は攻撃性の条件下においては、磁石の耐食性がなお充分ではない。それ故希土類永久磁石の耐食性の更なる改善の必要性が存在する。

[0007]

それ故本発明の課題は、公知の磁石体に対し改善された耐食性を備えた被膜を有する磁石体に導く方法を提供することにある。

[0008]

本発明の別の課題は、金属被膜を設ける前に行う永久磁石の表面処理、例えばサンドブラスト又はコランダム吹付けのような機械的ブラスト浸食による永久磁石の表面処理を必要としない被膜形成のための方法を提供することにある。

[0009]

本発明の課題は、表面の活性化、次いで表面の金属による被膜形成、及びそれに続く熱処理による改善された腐食防止を有する焼結材料の製造方法において、表面の被膜形成の前の活性化の期間において、次のステップ、

- 燒結材料の表面上に付着している粒子を腐食剤による表面処理によって除去すること
- a) 親水性溶媒による処理、b) 燐酸塩被覆溶液による処理、c) クロマイジング溶液による処理、d) 表面の脱水化のための液体による処理、又はe) 燒結材料の熱処理の群から選ばれた少なくとも1つのステップにより表面を不動態化すること及び
- 燒結材料を乾燥させること

を実施することにより解決される。

[0010]

本発明によれば、燒結材料の表面に付着している望ましくない粒子(例えば酸化物又は付着している磁石紛)は、実証されているように腐食被膜の固着性及びその腐食防止特性を著しく減ずるものであるが、この望ましくない粒子の除去を表面の腐食剤による処理によって行う。この被膜形成の前に行う表面の予備処理の方法は、耐食性に関して改善された結果を提供するものである。それ故、表面活性化のための従来技術において公知の他の方法を行うことは一般に必要としな

い。とりわけ、燒結材料の活性化、ないし、例えばサンドブラスト又はコランダムブラストのような機械的ブラスト浸食のための装置を使用した被膜形成前の不 純物除去は全く必要としない。

[0011]

前述の不純物とは、燒結体の表面上に存在する汚染物質、酸化物質又はその他の物質を意味し、磁石体の固着性又は耐腐食性を低下させる惧れのあるものである。

[0012]

本発明によれば、表面は腐食剤による処理、不動態化及び乾燥によって活性化される。付着している粒子の除去のために使用する腐食剤は酸を含むのが有利である。

[0013]

腐食剤による処理のために酸が添加される場合、水溶液中に存在する酸が好ましい。適切な酸の例は、硝酸、亜硝酸、過酸化物 - 硫酸、又は過酸化物 - 硝酸混合物である。特に好ましい腐食剤は0.2~25重量%の範囲、特に1~15重量%の範囲の酸成分を有する溶液である。更に好ましい腐食剤は8~15%水溶液の硝酸である。

[0014]

腐食剤による処理の前に燒結材料は公知の方法で、例えば適当な脱脂された洗 浄液による超音波浴内の洗浄によって予備洗浄することもできる。この予備洗浄 は、温度を高めて、例えば沸騰した脱脂溶液内で有効に行われる。予備洗浄後又 は腐食剤による処理後であっても、例えば水洗浄で実施可能な付加の洗浄工程を 行うのが好ましい。

[0015]

焼結材料の不動態化は、本発明によれば次のステップの少なくとも1つにより 行われる。

- a)親水性溶媒による処理、
- b)燐酸塩被覆溶液による処理、
- c)クロマイジング溶液による処理、

- d) 表面の脱水化のための液体による処理、又は
- e) 燒結材料の熱処理。

[0016]

親水性ないし水と混合可能な溶媒に対する例は、アルコール、γ-ブチロラクトン、アセトン、グリコールエーテルアルコール及びN-メチルピロリドンである。

[0017]

燐酸塩被覆溶液の一例はヘンケル社(Henkel)のグラノディン(商標名: Gran odine) 20である。

[0018]

クロマイジング溶液の一例はブラスベルグ社 (Blasberg) のイムノックス (商標名: Immunox) 黄色 Znである。

[0019]

脱水化のための液体はそれ自体公知であり、水圧式置換の原理で作用する。脱水化のための液体の一例は鉱油、又は水分を排除する特性を持つ炭化水素混合物、例えばキャストロール社(Castrol)のセーフコート(Safecoat)である。

[0020]

表面が化学的に不動態化される場合(それは例えばクロマイジング又は燐酸塩被覆により行うことができる)、不動態化に続いて更に水による洗浄ステップを 挿入するのが好ましい。

[0021]

不動態化に続いて燒結材料は乾燥される。この乾燥は不動態化ステップ後直ちに行うのが好ましい。

[0022]

燒結材料の乾燥は、それ自体公知の方法で行うことができ、例えば熱風乾燥、 真空乾燥又は遠心分離により行うことができる。

[0023]

燒結材料の表面の乾燥後、表面はそれ自体公知の方法により金属で被膜が施される。これと関連して、本発明により予備処理された燒結体は、被膜形成前に耐

食性を損なうことなくかなりの期間、例えば数週間貯蔵できることは極めて驚くべきことである。

[0024]

金属被膜は物理蒸着法 (PVD)、特にイオン蒸着 (IVD) により設けるのが好ましい。

[0025]

IVD法による被膜形成法は、例えば「Modern Magnetic Mat. Conference Proce edings」、ロンドン、20 - 21, 1989年6月、8.2~8.2.8頁及びヨーロッパ特許出願公開第0794268号明細書から知られている。

[0026]

通常、IVD法のあいだに、燒結体は被膜形成の直前に被膜形成に使用される真空室内でイオン化されたアルゴンを使用して浄化される。次いでその真空室内において蒸着すべき金属が連続的に気化せしめられる。

[0027]

驚くべきことに、イオン化アルゴンを使用した公知の方法により行われる表面 の浄化が、本発明による予備処理により更に改善され得ることが実証された。

[0028]

表面上に設けられた金属被膜は、少なくとも75重量%のアルミニウムからなるのが好ましい。特に金属表面が総てアルミニウムから成ると好ましい。

[0029]

設けられた金属被膜は、被膜形成に続いて更に凝縮させることができる。それ 故更に機械的な凝縮ステップが、特に燒結体の表面上にガラス球又はガラス玉が 吹付けられることにより行われるのが好ましい。

[0030]

被膜形成後、腐食防止はそれ自体公知の熱処理により改善することができる。 対応する熱処理は、少なくとも400℃の温度で行われるのが好ましい。熱処理の 時間は少なくとも30分が好ましい。熱処理は空気、真空又は保護ガスの雰囲気内 でおこなうのが有効である。

[0031]

本発明による方法によって、改善された腐食抑制特性を持った燒結体を造ることができる。それ故本発明は、主として金属を含み表面上に設けられた腐食抑制被膜を有する希土類元素含有の磁石体にもかかわる。本発明による磁石体は、耐食性が40μmより薄い膜厚においてHAST試験により測定して少なくとも50時間、特に150時間の値を有するという特徴を有し、そのHAST試験は飽和水蒸気雰囲気中で130°Cの温度、2.7barの圧力で実施され、試験は上述の期間内には気泡又は膜裂け領域のような腐食現象が形成されないとき合格とするものである。

[0032]

磁石体の腐食抑制膜の厚さは、 $25 \, \mu$ m以下の範囲にあるのが好ましい。下限としては $1 \, \mu$ mの膜厚が好ましい。

[0033]

本発明による磁石体の腐食抑制膜は少なくとも75重量%のアルミニウムから成るのが好ましい。

[0034]

本発明による被膜形成の腐食防止機能は驚くべく高い。公知の被膜形成の結果 を凌駕している。それ故多くの適用に対し、単一の腐食抑制膜を設けるだけで申 し分なく充分である。それ故燒結材料は磁石体の表面上にただ1つの腐食抑制膜 を有するのが好ましい。

[0035]

腐食抑制膜の金属表面はクロマイジングされるのが好ましい。

[0036]

磁石体又は燒結材料のための材料としては、本発明によれば、磁石の製造に適した通常使用されるすべての材料を使用することができる。主としてSE - FE - B からなる材料が好ましく、ここでSEはYを含む希土類の少なくとも1つの元素を意味する。

[0037]

磁石体に対する材料として、8~30at%のSE、2~28at%の硼素、残りFeの組成を使用するのが特に有利である。

[0038]

以下の実施例は本発明の説明のために使用される。

[0039]

例 1

焼結によりNd-Fe-Bからなる6kgの棒磁石が造られ、20×6×2mmの大きさに研磨された。この棒磁石は7 | の容量の電気メッキ用ドラム内に入れられ、15rpmの回転数において60秒間、10%の硝酸中で腐食処理された。次いで磁石は水道水で3回洗浄され、その後脱イオン水で2回洗浄された。

[0040]

洗浄後、部材は表面の不動態化のため r - ブチロラクトン内で3回洗浄された。この際、乾燥時の部材の腐食を防止するため、不動態化のための物質から水分は完全に除去される。乾燥は溶媒で濡れた状態から直接、遠心分離機内で80度の温度、500 rpmの回転数で実施された。得られた磁石部材は表面にいかなる塵埃や錆も有しなかった。

[0041]

最後に磁石部材はドラム法におけるIVD室内でアルミニウムの被膜が施された。被膜形成後、5~15 µmの膜厚が得られた。形成されたアルミニウム膜は最後のステップにおいてガラス球ブラストを使用して凝縮された。

[0042]

本例により造られた10個の磁石部材は、130℃の温度、2.7barの圧力で72時間、飽和蒸気雰囲気に曝された(HAST試験)。その後磁石部材は目視により評価された。

[0043]

10個の磁石部材のいずれも平面状の膜剥離ないし膜裂けは示さなかった。

[0044]

例 2

アルミニウム膜の製造は例1に相応して、次の相違点をもって実施された。即ち、水による洗浄後、引き続き部材は脱水液、例えばキャストロール社 (Castro I) のセーフコート (商標名: Safecoat) 中に浸され、それにより部材上に存在する水分が排除される。脱水液で濡れた磁石部材は次いで例1に相応して乾燥さ

れ、アルミニウム膜が設けられた。

[0045]

10個の磁石部材のいずれも平面状の膜剥離ないし膜裂けは示さなかった。

[0046]

例3

磁石部材の製造は例1に相応して、次の相違点をもって実施された。即ち、水による洗浄後、引き続き部材は市販のクロム酸(カンプシュルテ社(Kampschult e)の黄色クロマイジング型、シトリン(商標名: Citrin)106)を含む水溶液中に60秒間浸された。その後部材は水道水で3回、脱イオン水で2回洗浄された。

[0047]

例1及び2に相応して10個の磁石部材がHAST試験にかけられ、その後目視により評価された。

[0048]

10個の磁石部材のいずれも平面状の膜剥離ないし膜裂けは示さなかった。

[0049]

例4(比較)

Nd - Fe - Bからなる6kgの棒磁石がコランダムブラストにより表面を活性化された。それに続いて磁石部材に油を含まない圧搾空気の吹付けが行われた。上述の例とは異なり、部材は表面活性化の直ぐ後で、即ち30分以内にIVD装置の被膜形成室に入れられ、被膜が形成された。

[0050]

例1~3に相応して、この磁石部材の10個がHAST試験にかけられ、その後目視により評価された。

[0051]

例4により造られた磁石部材の内、3個は24時間後に早くも完全な膜剥離ないし膜裂けを示した。残りの7個においては48時間後に早くも完全な膜剥離ないし膜裂けを示した。

[0052]

例5

例 1 により造られた10個の磁石部材が、被膜形成後、ヨーロッパ特許出願公開 第0794268号明細書に記載された方法により500℃の温度の空気で2時間後処理さ れた。

[0053]

この方法により造られた磁石は、130℃、2.7barの圧力におけるHAST試験により測定して150時間の耐食性を示した。

[0054]

これらの実施例は、本発明により造られた磁石部材(例1~3)が少なくとも72時間のHAST試験に合格することを示す。熱後処理により磁石部材の耐食性はHAST試験により測定して少なくとも150時間に高めることができる。従来技術により造られた磁石部材(例4)によればこれらの要求は満たさない。

【国際調査報告】

	INTERNATIONAL SEARCH RE	PORT	
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C. DOCUM	ENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant	paccagoo	Relevant to claim No.
			THE WAR IN CLEAN NO.
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	6 December 1989 (1989-12-06) column 2, line 50 -column 6, line 59	1	11-18
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page 2 of 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/DE 99/02045

Box I	
	Observations where certain cinims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)
This in	expational search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:
1.	Claims Nos.: because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2 X	Claims Non.: 11-18 because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:
	See Supplemental Sheet, ADDITIONAL MATTER PCT/ISA/210
3.	Chims Nos.: because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(2).
Box II	Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)
This Inte	emutional Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:
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1.	As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2	As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3.	As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
	Pero, specifically claims Nos.:
4.	No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
Remark o	The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
	No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No. PCT/DE 99/02045

Continuation of Box L2

Claims No.: 11-18

Patent claims 11-18 were searched only in part.

Patent claims 11-18 relate to a product defined by the following parameter: P1: the result of a so-called HAST test.

The use of said parameter appears to be lacking in clarity as defined by PCT Art. 6. It is impossible to compare the parameter chosen by the applicant with relevant disclosures in prior art. The lack of clarity is such that no meaningful search is deemed possible. For this reason, the search was limited to magnetic bodies produced by the method according to claim 1 or by similar methods.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that patent claims, or parts of patent claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (PCT Rule 66.1(e)). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective whether or not the patent claims are amended following receipt of the International Search Report (PCT Art. 19) or whether or not the applicant files new patent claims during any PCT Chapter II procedure.

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